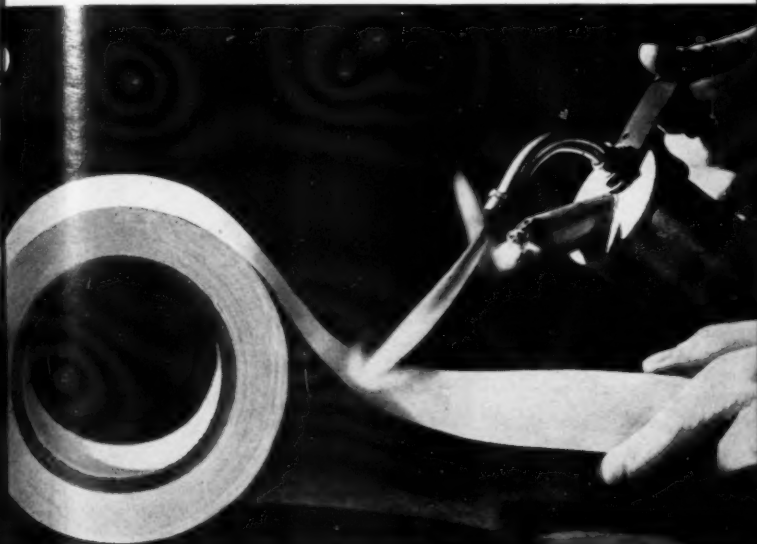


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"ASBESTOS"

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"ASBESTOS" — May 1949

Page 1

DISADVANTAGES OF PROGRESS

The above title sounds as tho we agreed with those who talk of the "good old days". Not at all but here are a few concrete examples of methods or processes which sound like progress but like a good many other theories are just not practical when it comes to using them.

The idea for this editorial was brought to mind when we read in a current newspaper that the Ford dealers altho enthusiastic about the appearance and perhaps also the performance of the 1949 Ford models, find that the new models will force them to carry at last a third more parts because so many of the parts of the new Ford are entirely different from those of the older models. Thus, stocking the parts for the new model increases the inventory tremendously and also requires much more storage space. They will finally work it out, of course, but it's just one more headache. That's one instance.

Number two—During the war someone worked out a new keyboard for typewriters which, when mastered for the touch system, showed a great decrease in typing time—meaning that work could be turned out much faster than with the old keyboard. So far, however, no one has found a practical way to put the new system into effect, because it would mean re-training millions of typists, changing millions of keyboards on typewriters or else discarding the old machines. Even if those two obstacles could be overcome there would still be the tremendous cost of tooling for the new keyboards, to say nothing of the mountains of material the new keys would utilize. Think it over and no doubt you will find other objections—it is simply too tremendous a task for anyone to undertake, even supposing all manufacturers would agree to do so, and all typists be willing to learn the new system.

Another instance which occurs to us is right in our own Industry—the bonding of brake lining to the drums—see May 1948 "ASBESTOS", for the difficulties encountered in changing over to this new method. The advantages in this case may outweigh the disadvantages and the latter do not seem insurmountable at the moment but it will cause many garages and service stations no end of headaches.

Many new materials and products introduced during the war period are finding favor with the public, but many of them are used only under protest and for the one and only reason that it is impossible to obtain the older, tried and tested articles.

AN ANCIENT OVEN

In our March issue we ran an article concerning the improvement made in a baking oven by the use of insulating cement. It was not our intention to disparage the oven—rather we wanted to inform our readers of the efficacy of insulating cement. The manufacturers of the oven, however, want our readers to know that this particular oven was of very old vintage, in fact they have not made ovens of that type since 1926, and much more is now known about the proper insulating of ovens than was the case 23 years ago. Their uptodate ovens carry uptodate insulation and are eminently satisfactory.

MORE WASHERS

In our March number we asked readers for suggestions as to washers or other devices for use in preventing screw heads pulling thru insulation.

Our May number told of a washer for this purpose, made by G. A. MacArthur Co., 2387 Hampden Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn., on which the price was given as \$1.24 per lb., in 100# lots, 84 washers to the pound. This should have been 24¢ a pound.

Smith-Murray Corporation at 821 Burnet Ave., Syracuse, 3, N. Y., tell us that they use for the purpose a 1" O. D. washer, with hole adapted to accommodate a No. 10 sheet metal screw. A galvanized washer with $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole can be picked up at a local hardware supply house for approximately 45¢ to 50¢ per hundred. One with a larger hole, used in connection with larger shank screws costs 25¢ per hundred.

... —
Perseverance is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.
—Plutarch.

RECENT TRENDS IN ASBESTOS MINING AND MILLING PRACTICE¹

By Michael J. Messel.

Michael J. Messel is General Superintendent of the Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of The Ruberoid Co., at Hyde Park, Vt. He is graduate in Mining from McGill University, Montreal. His entry into the Asbestos Industry was with Asbestos Corporation Limited, at Thetford Mines, P. Q., as an Engineer at their various properties. Later Mr. Messel spent five years in South America, examining and developing various asbestos deposits.

He joined The Ruberoid Co. in 1946. He is author of a paper "Examination and Valuation of Asbestos Deposits Occurring in Massive Serpentine" presented at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in March 1947.

Of the various minerals that occur in fibrous form known as asbestos, chrysotile is the variety most in demand for commercial uses, and last year (1947²) over 683,000 tons of the various grades were produced in Canada and the United States, exclusive of African and Russian production. Production has not been able to keep up with the increased demand. Canada, Russia and Africa are still the most important producers. Russia, however, consumes most of its production at home and exports very little. The United States consumes over 60% of the total production and produces only about 4% of the total from deposits in Vermont and small quantities from Arizona.

This paper will review mainly, some of the more recent developments concerned with the extraction and processing of this fibrous mineral for various industrial uses, such as textiles, insulation, building materials and brake lining.

Four of the more important factors that have influenced recent developments are:

1. The lack of discovering and developing new deposits of any important size to supply the increased demand.
2. Rapid postwar expansion of industrial uses, especially in asbestos-cement products, together with increased manufacturing facilities. European countries are again back on the market with their demand.

¹Reprinting from Mining Engineering, February 1949 issue.

²1948 production was approximately 748,700 tons.



View of the 116 ft. high
Headframe at the No. 1
shaft of the J-M mine at
Asbestos, Quebec.

ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION
Canadian Johns-Manville Limited

814 Sun Life Bldg.

(Telephone: Marquette 2421)

Montreal, P. Q., Canada

3. The ability of manufacturers to develop their technique of blending fibres and obtaining more utility value out of each ton of fibre, together with the utilization of shorter grades of fibre to obtain equally as good products. In the past, many manufacturers were wasteful in their use of fibres.

4. The struggle for reduced operating costs, in face of increased wages and prices of supplies, together with the necessity, at some mines to change the method of mining from open quarry to underground.

Most of the recent capital invested in the asbestos mining industry has gone into more efficient extraction of the fibres from the existing ore, especially in the recovery of the shorter grades. There has been very little new plant expansion. Progress in the utilization of shorter fibres has been so far reaching that some of the mining companies are re-treating present tailings as they leave the mill, and others are considering re-treating of the old tailing dumps for recovery of fibres that, until recently, were not salable and were discarded as part of the tailing. Many of these dumps contain much valuable fibre from days when milling was very inefficient.

It might be appropriate to mention here that the present known asbestos reserves of proved commercial value (excluding Russia) are being depleted at an alarmingly rapid rate, about 10,000,000 tons of ore is being mined annually. No new deposits have come into production during the last 15 years, with the exception of certain deposits in Africa, which are the most promising, and minor developments in Canada, Venezuela, Cyprus, Australia and Brazil. The African deposits are the only ones that hold promise of developing large reserves. Unless new deposits are developed, in twenty years or sooner, the supply picture will not be a very bright one. Stimulated by the shortage, increasing fibre prices and technical developments, many new areas are being prospected in Canada, United States, New Zealand, Newfoundland, South America, Europe, Africa and China.

From information now available, it appears that no real progress has been made in duplicating this rare development of nature by producing synthetic asbestos.

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The most promising experiments were carried out at the University of Leipzig, but they seem far from practical. There has been marked progress in fibre glass manufacture, but so far, it has replaced asbestos only in a very few instances for minor uses.

Asbestos ore and the fibre it yields are different in some respect at each mine and vary usually in the following:

1. Percentage of fibre content by weight to the gangue.
2. Variations in proportions of long and short fibres, some deposits being predominantly long fibre and others short fibre.
3. The hardness of the rock in which the fibre occurs.
4. The nature of the fibre, as to being harsh or crudy, difficult to open and fluff up, or easy to open. Asbestos fibre has never been opened to its maximum and each fibre bundle can still be further reduced into smaller fibre bundles. However, fibres are opened to a certain degree for various manufacturing purposes, and this opening should not go beyond such mechanical treatment as will result in the breakdown of fibre length.
5. The tensile strength of the fibre.

With all these variables involved in each deposit and usually within the same deposit, the developments at different mines have varied to some degree.

PROSPECTING AND LOCATING DEPOSITS.

Discovery of most of the present important asbestos deposits has been purely accidental, and, in most instances, were made by farmers or wood cutters. By strange coincidence, these original discoveries of about 60 years ago are the most valuable and extensive deposits, most of which are still being worked today.

Geophysical methods have been used only with partial success. While certain electrical methods can outline fairly closely the extent of serpentine formations, which are favorable to the occurrence of asbestos, they give no indication of the presence of fibre or of its quantity. However, geophysical prospecting did show up extensive shearing in one

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deposit, a condition which is often favorable to occurrence of asbestos.

More careful methods of systematic core drilling and sampling are now used to get a more accurate appraisal of the deposit. But samples of the fibre must still be obtained and tested in the laboratory and by actual manufacturing methods before it is certain that the fibre possesses the necessary characteristics to be of commercial value.

MINING METHODS.

The conventional methods of mining are those ordinarily used in metal and non-metal mines. In most cases, the deposits originally occurred as surface outcrops and open quarry methods were applied. In Canada, as the economic limits of quarrying were reached, the underground method of block caving was applied successfully and economically. This method has been described elsewhere¹ and some of the outstanding features of its application are as follows:

1. It can be successfully used in a slippery and highly sheared rock such as serpentine.

2. Concrete and steel should be used in place of wood for all underground and chutes.

3. At one mine, diamond drills have been used recently for undercutting the block, by drilling long holes and blasting, thus reducing the necessity of drifting.

4. Another company is considering the use of scrapers in the grizzly drifts, thus doing away with considerable expensive grizzly and chute work.

In Africa at one mine, a combination of shrinkage stoping and top slicing is applied to permit sorting of the ore in the stopes.


In quarrying, the current trend is to abandon drilling

¹J. G. Ross and Staff: Block Caving at the King Mine of the Asbestos Corporation, Thetford Mines, Quebec. Canadian Inst. of Mining and Met. (1934) 184-218.

Caving at Johnson's Asbestos Mine. By the staff. Canadian Inst. of Mining and Met. (1941) 453-477.

Other references: Operating the World's Largest Asbestos Mine. Eng. & Min. Jnl. (Sept. 1941) 43-47; (Oct. 1941) 49-52; (Nov. 1941) 51-56.

Oliver Bowles: The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom. Ruberoid Co., 1946.



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in a series of small benches, and to work benches up to 150 feet in height by means of blasthole drills, drilling holes 6-5/8 in. diameter spaced on 18 ft. centers. At some mines, air drills mounted on derricks are used. At one location these drills are working a 90 ft. face, drilling 70 ft holes with a 3-1/2 in. starting bit, and a 2-1/2 in. finishing bit. Supplemented with a row of holes at the base, large blasts are brought down successfully. With these high benches, blasts of 100,000 tons are not uncommon, and while some operators claim this has a tendency to destroy fibre length, it is probable that the economic advantages more than compensate for any such possible reduction.

For loading the ore, mechanical crawler type shovels of various sizes are used, the emphasis being on units which have a fast swing and easy maneuverability.

Hauling methods still vary considerably from one mine to another, depending on conditions. At one time, railways were used in nearly all quarries; the tendency now is towards truck haulage, with such units as Euclid trucks and Lynn tractors. At one mine, the use of belt conveyors and shuttle cars has been seriously considered.

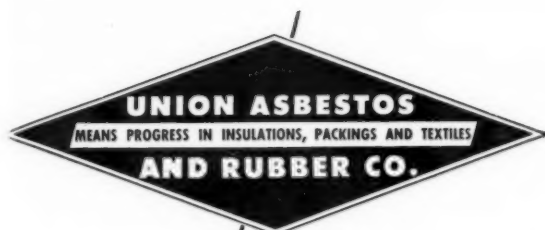
Editor's Note: This article will be continued (and concluded) in our next number. The crushing, drying and milling of asbestos will be discussed.

ASBESTOS IN SWITZERLAND

A report on deposits of asbestos in Switzerland, has been noted in "Mineral Trade Notes", published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, report having been made by Economic Assistant B. Ramsdell Cummings, at Bern. The report says that deposits are to be found at Alp Quadrada, near Poschiavo (Canton Grisons) and mining is being carried out by the Studien-gesellschaft fur Asbestgewinnung in Poschiavo. Asbestos had never been mined in Switzerland before 1942. From 1942 to 1946, except during the winter months, the mine was worked, and 85.2 metric tons of asbestos was extracted. The asbestos is considered to be of good quality (according to the report) and is used for filters by the Filtros-Werken (Filter Works) in St. Gall.

. . . —

A chip on the shoulder indicates that there is wood higher up.



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ASBESTOS PRODUCTION

X. China

There seems to be very little information on Asbestos Deposits in China. U. S. Department of Mines Bulletin No. 403, published in 1937 and written by Dr. Oliver Bowles, gives the most recent authoritative data on the subject.

"Asbestos said to be of the chrysotile variety occurs in a number of Provinces in China, including Chihli, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shensi, Szechuan, Hupeh, and Kwangtung. The most important deposits are in the Laiyuan district, Chihli (Hopeh) Province. Here the asbestos occurs in numerous generally parallel cross-fibre veins in limestone. Maximum fibre length is about 1-1/2 inches. The asbestos has evidently resulted from metamorphism of a siliceous magnesium limestone under the influence of granite intrusions, therefore it is similar in origin to the Arizona deposits. Reserves in the area are estimated at 400,000 tons. The longer grades are of spinning quality. The deposit has been worked since 1914. The fibre is conveyed on horseback to Yikisian (106 kilometers) and from there to Tientsin by train. It supplies manufacturing plants in the latter city. Four such plants were reported in 1927. Their products are mostly domestic consumption, the some are shipped to Japan.

"Asbestos mines about 5 miles from Chinchu, Manchuria, have been worked in a small way for more than 20 years. The output has been shipped to factories at Osaka and Tokyo, Japan."

Whether there is any real Asbestos Industry (either mining or manufacturing) in China at present we are unable to learn. The Asbestos Chapters of the U. S. Minerals Yearbook report quite large quantities as being produced in 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 as will be seen from the tabulation on opposite page but no data is available since the last named date.

If any reader, in China, or elsewhere, has any data on the present production or manufacture of asbestos in China we would be very glad to receive and publish it.

PRODUCTION IN CHINA

Tons (2000 lbs.)		Tons (2000 lbs.)	
1917	416	1930	347
1918	268	1931	291
1919	145	1932	275
1920	5	1933	260
1921	186	1934	319
1922	217	1935	77
1923	7,791	1936	76
1924	267	1937	386
1925	235	1938	771
1926	—	1939	19,858
1927	265	1940	22,063
1928	532	1941	22,614
1929	305	1942	22,724

WAGE RATE CHANGES

Wage rate changes for Asbestos Workers (pipe and boiler coverers) as reported in the April 1949 issue of the Asbestos Worker (published quarterly by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) are as follows:

Charleston, S. C. (Navy Yard)	\$1.63	New York Naval Shipyard	1.70
Charlotte, N. C.	2.05	Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yard)	1.63
<i>Effective July 1, 1949</i>	2.12½	Norfolk, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	2.12½
Freeport, Texas (Dow Chemical—Maintenance only)	1.97	Oak Ridge, Tenn. (Clinton Engr. Works, Maintenance only)	1.74½
Greensboro, N. C.	2.05	Philadelphia, Pa. (Navy Yard)	1.69
<i>Effective July 1, 1949</i>	2.12½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.50
Los Angeles, Calif.	2.50	Portsmouth, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	2.12½
Memphis, Tenn.	2.25	Rochester, N. Y.	2.40
Nashville, Tenn.	2.15		
Newport News, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	2.12½		

Full list of cities with rates was given in our August 1948 number and amended by revised rates in November 1948 and February 1949 "ASBESTOS".

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT-OWNED COMPANY TO DEAL WITH PATENTS

By an amendment to the Research Council Act passed in 1946, provision was made for the incorporation of one or more companies to carry out certain of the functions and duties of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, commonly called the National Research Council. The organization of one such company, Canadian Patents and Development Limited was completed early in 1948. The Board of Directors of this new company is composed of representatives from industry, from Canadian Universities and from the National Research Council. The offices of the company are located in the National Research Council Building (Sussex Street) in Ottawa.

The primary purpose of the new company is to make available to industry thru licensing arrangements the inventions, new processes and improvements developed by the scientific workers of the Council. However it is anticipated that the Company will eventually have charge of all government-owned patents which can be made available to industry. In addition to the foregoing, the Company will make its service available to Canadian Universities under special arrangements that will provide a channel thru which new developments by scientific workers in the Universities may flow to industry.

Any profits which the Company may derive from its licensing arrangements will be used for further research and development. It is felt that this new Company will provide an especially valuable service to industry and to the public at large in providing a speedy method for bringing into practical use the result of scientific research.



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JOHNS-MANVILLE'S POSITION AND POLICY IN ASBESTOS MINES STRIKE

In a statement prepared for release at a meeting of stockholders of Johns-Manville Corporation, Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Board, outlined the Company's position and policy in the Asbestos Industry strike in Quebec.

Mr. Brown characterized the illegal strike as an attempt to take over management functions. He stated that the issues in dispute are basic principles involving property ownership and management and are *not* matters of wages and working conditions.

"Because of this it is difficult to estimate how long the strike will last. We feel that it is our moral and legal obligation to stand for the principles that protect the property rights of our stockholders and the human rights of our employees."

The industry-wide strike began on February 13. Five companies, including Johns-Manville are affected. They operate in several towns in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. About 95% of the asbestos production of Canada has been halted. Canada produces more than half of the world supply of asbestos fibre. About 5,000 Quebec mine, mill and plant workers are now directly involved.

Extension of the illegal strike for many more weeks may force the shut down of a number of American and Canadian asbestos fabricating plants and make another 100,000 workers idle, which would result in suffering and hardship for perhaps as many as 400,000 persons dependent upon earnings from these jobs.

"This strike in the Asbestos Industry is *not* solely for benefits usually sought thru collective bargaining. If it were, a dispute involving wages, hours of work, paid holidays, working conditions and so forth, as in the past, could have been collectively bargained until an agreement was reached. But these are not the real issues in the strike. The real barriers to peaceful adjustment bear remote relationship to the welfare of our employees. The crux of the strike is the insistence by the union leaders that they secure for

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themselves certain controls over managerial policy. It is the revolutionary doctrine that the right to fix management policies has become the prerogative of union leaders; we do not propose now or at any time in the future to abandon the trustee obligation which under the law we must carry out for the protection of our enterprise.

We are going to protect the right of Johns-Manville to have skilled engineers and local management operate our mine, mill and plant at Asbestos, Quebec, in accordance with the principles of free enterprise in a democracy. To do otherwise would be to condemn to a slow death by a creeping paralysis a great and dynamic organization that it has taken 90 years to build."

Mr. Brown said the Johns-Manville management is determined to maintain these basic principles "even tho to do so may require many more weeks or months of strike-bound inactivity."

"We have always been ready and willing to negotiate with a lawfully constituted local Syndicate thru representatives selected by our employees when production has been resumed at the company's mine, mill and plant. At the time the strike was called, both company and union representatives had agreed to submit points under discussion in contract renewal negotiations to arbitration as required by Quebec law. But, without warning, the leaders of the Asbestos Syndicate of the National Federation of Mining Industry Workers, representing Johns-Manville mine, mill and plant employees, as well as employees of four other asbestos producing companies, went on strike.

"Under the laws of the Province of Quebec the strike was clearly illegal. The Government of the Province has declared the strike illegal. When union leaders insisted on continuing the strike in defiance of the law, the Provincial Labor Board acting pursuant to the Quebec Labor Law withdrew the union's certification and cancelled the legal right of the union to represent the employees. The Labor Minister has announced publicly that he will not consider the possible certification of any union as a bargaining agent for the industry unless and until the striking employees return to work.

"There would have been no need for a strike on such



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issues. The law provides the machinery by which settlement could have been reached without loss of wages and production. By settling differences over the bargaining table or by arbitration prescribed by law there would have been no hardships on our employees, on our company, on the town of Asbestos and other Quebec communities."

A later development—On May 5th four thousand strikers and followers armed with clubs, pipes, guns and dynamite established a state of siege in the town of Asbestos, Quebec. Provincial police who have been on duty in Asbestos for 10 weeks to preserve law and order were unable to cope with the mob; police cars were wrecked and road blocks were established which prevented anyone from entering or leaving the town. Eight Provincial Police who attempted to run the blockade in two automobiles were seized, their arms confiscated and two of them locked in the city jail which had been taken over by strikers.

Whereabouts of the two kidnapped Provincial Police officers was unknown until hours later when medical assistance was requested for them. The other Provincial Policemen (who operate like state police in the United States) were lined up before strikers in union headquarters in the basement of the Catholic Church where they were hooted and booed before the local Chief of Police finally persuaded strikers to release them.

Statement made by George K. Foster, manager of Canadian Johns-Manville Co. mine and mill, on May 6th says, in part "It is evident from yesterday's act of violence instigated by approximately 800 imported agitators that the strike is not against Johns-Manville. It is a strike against law, order and the entire social structure. The strike leaders themselves cannot find fault with our working conditions and wages. What they want is more power."

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CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Gaskets and Asbestos Insulation for 1947

Preliminary Industry Report on Gaskets and Asbestos Insulations for the year 1947, was issued on May 4, 1949, by the Bureau of The Census. This is the first report issued on asbestos materials for the 1947 Census of Manufactures, and is numbered MC27A-1. The report itself can be obtained from the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C. We give below the main tabulation, showing total shipments.

		Year 1947	
		Shipments and interplant transfers	
		Quantity	Value f.o.b. Plant
Pipe Insulation:			
Cellular and laminated	—		\$ 6,687,000
85% Magnesia	—		6,578,000
Other pipe insulation	—		2,998,000
Block Insulation (including sheet & lagging)			
Cellular and laminated (bd. ft.)	13,529,000		1,558,000
85% Magnesia (bd. ft.)	31,888,000		4,573,000
Other Block Insulation (bd. ft.)	11,442,000		2,094,000
Total Insulation			\$24,488,000
Gaskets (for sealing nonmoving parts)			
Asbestos, asb. metallic and asb. rubber	—		\$31,915,000
Cork	—		14,887,000
Rubber (except asb. Rubber)	—		11,276,000
Paper and felt base	—		10,855,000
Metal	—		3,047,000
Other	—		4,894,000
			\$76,874,000
Packing, except rubber, leather and metal			
Asbestos compressed sheet (lbs.)	7,639,000		\$ 2,795,000
Asbestos (except comp. sheet) asb. metallic and asb. rubber (lbs.)	8,937,000		9,459,000
Other	—		8,114,000
			\$20,368,000

Final and more detailed figures will appear in the Census publication "Abrasives, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products" which will be published and offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents in the near future. When issued announcement will be made in "ASBESTOS" as usual.

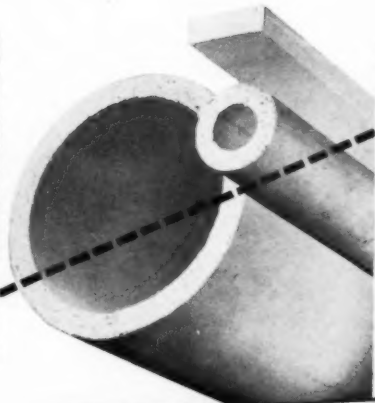
**LIGHT DENSITY TYPE
PABCO**

**PRECISION
MOLDED**

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

"THE DEPENDABLE STANDARD — MODERNIZED"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
U. S. Patent Nos. 2,131,374 — 2,209,752 — 2,209,753 — 2,209,754

PIPE COVERING BLOCKS IN STANDARD FORM
UP TO AND INCLUDING 18-INCH PIPE SIZE



COMPLETE RANGE OF SIZES AND THICKNESSES
IN BLOCKS AND PIPE COVERING



THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC., Insulation Division

(Formerly Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works)

475 Brannan Street, San Francisco 19, California • Engineering Service Units in Principal Cities

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The dip in prices of many articles and basic materials seems to indicate a downward trend, and may ward off many strikes. It is to be hoped that the ball of inflation will unwind itself slowly.

While the price of living is still tremendously high there are signs of lower prices on many items—but the American dollar will not yet buy a great deal in meats and groceries.

Demand in many industries will pick up seasonally.

ASBESTOS—RAW MATERIAL

We quote verbatim the comments of one of our correspondents in the Raw Material Market:

"Very little can be said about the Raw Asbestos material market which has not been covered by news of the strike. We have had some small return to work and are operating in a very limited way in one of our mills.

"A considerable backlog of orders has been built up, but, surprisingly, there is not the dire need or urgent demand from as many sources as would be expected in view of the duration of the strike. In many cases manufacturers' stocks were good for two or three months, in some cases more, and the general demand is at a reduced level compared to the average of last year.

"There will no doubt be at least two months of full demand to make up the backlog after operations commence. How high the level of demand will be after that time will depend on the general trend of business."

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. "Buying," says one reader "has slowed up." And this reader tells us that the demand for cloth is heavier than that for fine tapes.

Another says that they find a slight increase in the demand for tapes, cloth holding its own and rovings, yarns and laps remaining below normal. They expect the demand to pick up in the next month or so.

Brake Lining. Equipment sales are on an upward trend. The replacement market is still off from 1948 but

seems to be gaining resistance to any further downward trend.

Asbestos Paper. Shipments of this commodity are a bit more prompt than has been the case for some time, but production is still being allocated. Demand is running below 1948. *Saturated Asbestos Paper* has picked up recently.

Asbestos Millboard. Requirements are considerably below 1948, with buyers purchasing on hand-to-mouth basis.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand is below last year. Rehandlers and equipment manufacturers have been liquidating inventories and are currently buying on hand-to-mouth basis.

Insulation. High Pressure. Orders for high pressure insulation have slowed considerably because of the general slowing up of industrial construction. The backlog of orders has decreased substantially, in fact shipments are greater than present bookings. Material prices are firm but contract lettings are much more competitive than formerly.

One manufacturer reports the volume of business less than it has been for years. Applicators and rehandlers have cut forward buying to match the current outlook which at the present is for considerably less demand during the second half of 1949 and in 1950.

Asbestos-Cement Products. The demand for asbestos-cement roof and siding shingles continues to be substantially below a year ago and substantially less than the industry's productive capacity. However, this has been somewhat offset by limited production on account of the asbestos fibre shortage brought about by the strike in the Canadian mines. There is not, therefore, any great over-supply of asbestos shingles, sidings, or other products at this particular time. The next few months should see a noticeable pick-up in sales on a seasonal basis, but whether the demand will at any time equal that of a year ago depends on general business conditions.

Corrugated and flat demand has fallen off slightly but manufacturers expect no trouble in selling their full production during the year.

Asbestos-Cement pipes continue in heavy demand.

CANADA'S ASBESTOS GOODS - 1947

The Asbestos Products Industry in Canada, 1947, a six page pamphlet has recently been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa (Department of Trade and Commerce) and gives various statistics concerning the asbestos manufacturing industry in Canada for that year.

To place the more important data given by this pamphlet, on our record, we give some of the statistics below:

Production by the manufacturers of asbestos goods in Canada in 1947 was valued at \$7,115,767, an increase of 11% over the 1946 total of \$6,409,116.

Divided as to products, these figures will be of more than usual interest:

		1947	1946	
	Unit	Quantity	Cost at Works	Quantity at works
Asb. Brake Lngs.		4,785,547	\$1,141,159	5,067,869
Molded	ft.			
Other	ft.	1,606,011	503,319	1,729,979
Asb. Pipe & Boiler Covg.			603,316	
Asb. Clutch Facings	no.	1,079,894	435,430	1,357,583
Asb. Gaskets	lb.	60,923	44,538	23,698
Asb. Packings			313,718	
All other Products ¹			4,074,287	
			\$7,115,767	\$6,409,116

¹Includes asbestos dryer felt, hydraulic brake hose, asbestos shingles, asbestos yarn, millboard, wallboard, cloth, etc.

Likewise the following table:

	1947	1946
Number of Plants	14	12
Av. number of employees	966	965
Cost of Fuel and Elec. at works	\$ 306,961	\$ 238,650
Salaries and Wages	\$1,807,614	\$1,531,702
Cost of materials at works	\$3,773,792	\$2,953,823
Gr. selling val. of Products at Works	\$7,115,767	\$6,409,116

Of the 14 factories reported in 1947, 6 are in Quebec, 5 in Ontario, 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Alberta, and 1 in British Columbia.

Other tables, concerning hours worked, salaries and

ACE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO.



Importers, Exporters, Processors of
Asbestos Fibres of All Varieties

of

RAW ASBESTOS

for

Every Use



CHRYSOTILE

AMOSITE

AMPHIBOLE FIBRES

originating in

U. S. A. (ARIZONA)

CANADA

RUSSIA

CHINA

INDIA

RHODESIA

SOUTH AFRICA



Large Capacity Fiberizing and
Grading Plant

451 Communipaw Ave.

Jersey City, N. J.

wages, etc., are included in the pamphlet, which may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, for 25c. Ask for Pamphlet A66-29-3-49.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	March 1949
Passenger Cars	402,402
Motor Trucks	115,171
Motor Coaches	545

518,118

February 1949 sales totaled 426,665 while March 1948 sales were 492,034.

Total sales for the first quarter of 1949 were 1,376,059, compared with 1,280,699 for the same period in 1948.

These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

The above data is supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, 2, Mich.

BUILDING

Contracts awarded for building and engineering works in the first quarter of 1949 in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains declined 9% from the corresponding period of last year. The first quarter total of building and construction awards was \$1,799,070,000 compared with \$1,986,936,000 in the first quarter of 1948, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Despite the decline, the dollar volume total was the second highest for a first quarter on record, being exceeded only by last year's corresponding quarter. March awards were up sharply over the total for March of last year and reduced considerably the margin of decline shown for the first two months of the year.

Nonresidential building as a group showed a gain of 1% in the quarter with a total of \$771,219,000. Residential building awards in the first quarter amounted to \$603,971,000 against \$746,889,000 in the corresponding period of last year effecting a 19% decline.

FOR SALE

3156' of 3½" x ½" woven, new, metallic asbestos unfinished brake lining. Witten Iron & Metal Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WANTED

Two salesmen for high temperature insulation wanted by well known manufacturer. One for Midwest territory, one for Southwest territory. Attractive salary and opportunity for advancement. Write Box 5 U-C, ASBESTOS, 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

CRUDES

and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre



DRAWER 71

GLOBE, ARIZONA

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona



PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production for February 1949 26,148 tons (2000 lbs.)
 Compared with February 1948 50,126 tons (2000 lbs.)

Cyprus

(From W. Parry James, A. C. S. M., Inspector of Mines)

	1st Quarter 1949		
	January	February	March
Rock Mined (Short Tons)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rock Treated (Short Tons)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fibre Produced (Short Tons)	25.25	4.60	34.85
Fibre Exported (Long Tons)	590.00	291.45	20.00

1 Seasonal Suspension of Operations.

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

(Tons — 2000 lbs.)

Production for the Year 1948 68,896 tons
 Valued at £2,604,634
 This compares with a 1947 production of 53,894 tons valued
 at \$1,738,486.
 Production for January 1949 6,380.68 tons
 Valued at £281,093

Africa (Swaziland)

Production for February 1949 2,750 tons (2000 lbs.)

QUOTATIONS WANTED

Are interested in large quantities
 American, Canadian, South African and others,
 of various grades of Asbestos Fibre

Address Box 40-N, "ASBESTOS"
 17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Phila. 30, Pa.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q. Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec



Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS



REPRESENTATIVES

GREAT BRITAIN	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. "Avenue Lodge" 65a Bounds Green Road, LONDON, N. 22, England.
CHICAGO 4, ILL.	GRANT WILSON, INC. 141 West Jackson Boulevard
NEW YORK, N. Y.	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. 117 Martense Street, Brooklyn, 26, New York
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

SUMMARIES FOR 1948

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	Year 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	537,691
S. Rhodesia	8,199
U. of S. Africa	18,645
U. S. S. R.	13,852
Australia	3
Bolivia	61
China	2
Italy	9
Turkey	4
	<hr/>
	578,466
Value	\$37,407,498

By Grades:

Crude No. 1 (Chrysotile)	
Canada	245
S. Rhodesia	1,048
Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile)	
Canada	274
S. Rhodesia	4,194
U. of S. Africa	2,927
Crude—Other (Chrysotile)	
Canada	84
S. Rhodesia	2,912
U. of S. Africa	736
U. S. S. R.	6,542
Bolivia	1
Crude—Blue	
U. of S. Africa	3,562
Australia	3
Bolivia	60
Crude—Amosite	
U. of S. Africa	10,599
Mozambique	821

(Continued on page 36)

ASBESTONE

CORPORATION

**Manufacturers
Asbestos-Cement
Building Products**



**CORRUGATED SHEETS
FLAT SHEETS
ROOFING SHINGLES
SIDING SHINGLES**



***Factory and Sales Office*
5300 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.**

Imports Unmfd. Asbestos (Contd.)

	Year 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Textile Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	18,544
S. Rhodesia	18
Italy	8
China	2
Shingle Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	71,310
U. S. S. R.	499
Italy	1
Paper Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	60,761
U. S. S. R.	6,811
Fibres—Other—Short	
Canada	386,473
S. Rhodesia	27
Turkey	4
	<hr/> 578,466

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Year 1948 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
Canada	29	\$ 14
United Kingdom	118,506	94,315
Asbestos Packing Fabric		
Canada	200	34
United Kingdom	37,446	19,130
Asbestos Packing—Not Fabric		
Canada	321	89
United Kingdom	30,635	17,968
Asbestos Woven Fabrics (Other)		
Canada	196,818	17,675
United Kingdom	24,837	17,354
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)		
Canada	11,127	8,091
United Kingdom	488	375
Asbestos Cement Products—Not. Impreg.		
Belgium	403,481	10,821
Canada	1,780,409	125,715
Mexico	29,780	1,508
Asbestos Cement Products—Impreg.		
Belgium	29,695	2,548
Canada	249,955	8,279
France	6,172	125
United Kingdom	200	71
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada		1,179
United Kingdom		7,745
	<hr/> 2,920,099	<hr/> \$333,036

ASBESTOS FIBRE SHINGLE GRADES

**A NEW MODERN ASBESTOS PLANT
WITH REVOLUTIONARY EQUIPMENT**

Your inquiries are invited.



ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.

Preparation Plant:

33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.

Main Office:

56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	Year 1948	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Canada	262	\$ 30,554
Argentina	276	74,992
Brazil	814	221,041
Colombia	402	170,192
Uruguay	73	21,615
Venezuela	563	197,631
Ecuador	9	600
Mexico	708	2,170
Philippine Is.	70	11,784
Cuba	112	10,661
Curacao	115	9,676
Canal Zone	13	1,090
Austria	300	44,700
Belgium	85	1,690
France	134	51,000
Germany	868	162,352
Italy	14	3,910
Netherlands	417	67,973
Norway	43	16,560
Portugal	208	28,754
Sweden	62	2,688
Switzerland	7	2,555
United Kingdom	132	16,580
Australia	2	750
India	2	850
Mozambique	53	7,386
Taiwan	86	13,449
Kuwait	56
	5,830	\$1,173,259

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Year 1948	
	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Paper, Mlbd., Rlbd.	Lbs. 3,278,046	\$ 308,384
Asbestos Pipe Covg & Cement	Lbs. 3,198,262	298,781
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn	Lbs. 658,242	522,198
Asbestos Packing	Lbs. 2,491,638	1,780,186
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld.&S.Mld) ..	Lbs. 2,601,413	2,238,135
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven) ...	L.Ft. 681,364	404,085
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (M.&S.Mld.) ..	No. 760,167	355,173
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven) ...	No. 373,979	195,764
Asbestos Brake Blks. (M.&S.Mld.) ..	Lbs. 238,853	188,368
Asbestos Brake Blks. (Woven) ...	Lbs. 26,238	31,302
Asbestos Sheets	Lbs. 7,435,087	455,816
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs. 210,238	1,392,071
Other Asbestos Manufactures	1,151,088
		\$9,321,351

**SOCIEDADE TECNICA DE HIDRAULICA,
SARL-"CIMIANTO"**

Producer of Asbestos-Cement Goods

**Address — R. Joaquim António de Aguiar, 41-1°
Lisbon — Portugal**

Cable Address — "CIMIANTO" — Lisbon

Royal Pipe Covering Protectors



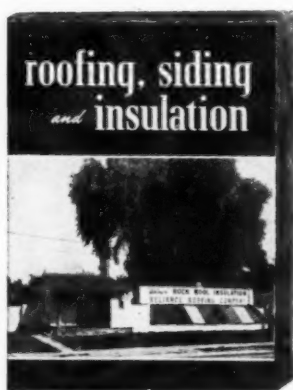
**Insure - Permanent - Economical
Protection To All Open Ends Of
Pipe Covering**

SHIPPED FROM STOCK

THE PROTECTOR COMPANY

49 L. STREET

SOUTH BOSTON, 27, MASS.



45 W. 45th St.

**.... SURE
WAY....**

**of selling the
nation's
roofing,
siding and
insulation
contractors!**

**CANTOR
PUBLISHING CO.**

New York 19, N. Y.

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	January 1949 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	35,100
S. Rhodesia	833
U. of S. Africa	782
Mozambique	89
Bolivia	31
Italy	1

36,836

Value \$2,718,769

By Grades:

Crude No. 1 Chrysotile	
Canada	27
S. Rhodesia	62
Crude No. 2 Chrysotile	
S. Rhodesia	557
U. of S. Africa	281
Crude—Other (Chrysotile)—S. Rhodesia	214
Crude—Blue	
U. of S. Africa	252
Bolivia	31
Crude—Amosite	
U. of S. Africa	249
Mozambique	89
Textile Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	1,307
Italy	1
Shingle Fibres—Chrysotile—Canada	4,919
Paper Fibres—Chrysotile—Canada	3,684
Fibres—Short Grades—Chrysotile—Canada	25,163

36,836

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	January 1949 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	13,576	\$10,826
Asbestos Packing—Fabric		
United Kingdom	2,507	2,212
Asbestos Packing—Not Fabric		
Canada	20	266
United Kingdom	1,112	778
Asbestos Woven Fabrics, Other		
United Kingdom	1,318	1,015

(Continued on page 42)

SMITH & KANZLER CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS PAPER

AND

**LOW PRESSURE
INSULATIONS**

ESTABLISHED 1920

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

Imports Mfd. Asbestos Goods (Contd.)

	January 1949 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos—Cement Products—Not Impreg.		
Canada	199,362	20,901
France	140,214	4,000
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)		
Canada	3,519	2,763
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada		
United Kingdom		2,451
	361,628	\$45,227

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	January 1949 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Venezuela	13	\$ 750
Philippine Is.	22	4,645
France	22	3,750
Germany	338	99,097
Norway	90	20,070
United Kingdom	54	11,310
Australia	49	12,818
Other Countries	4	533
	592	\$152,973

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	January 1949 Quantity	Value
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs. 451,373	\$ 43,800
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn	Lbs. 48,351	35,853
Asbestos Packing	Lbs. 173,603	136,254
Asbestos Brake Lining (M.&S.Mld.)	Lbs. 267,589	226,655
Asbestos Brake Lining (Woven)	L. Ft. 103,065	49,905
Asbestos Clutch Facings	No. 63,713	38,083
Asbestos Brake Blocks	Lbs. 21,247	20,962
Asbestos Construction Materials	Lbs. 2,706,952	162,649
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		88,566
		\$802,727

Editor's Note: Beginning January 1949, the Bureau of Census has made some small changes in classification of manufactured asbestos goods exported as you will note in the last tabulation above.

The classification "Asbestos Construction Materials" includes the following: asbestos-cement pipe, baseboard panels, building paper, millboard, planks flat and corrugated, ridge roll, roll-board, roofing, shingles, siding, tile, wallboard.



**RED-RAY
RADIANT HEAT
FOR
FASTER DRYING**

Heat applied to exposed surfaces increases evaporation.

High capacity — compact — easily installed.

Write for bulletins

RED-RAY MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

- David P. Seaman, Manager, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., New York City, May 24.
- W. S. Lang, Vice President, Magnesia-Asbestos Insulation Co., Inc., New York City, May 25.
- Geo. V. Hamilton, Owner, Geo. V. Hamilton Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.
- Stephen Harrison, Owner, Asbestos Service Co., Youngstown, Ohio, May 26.
- J. H. Mooney, Vice President, Johnson's Co., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, May 27.
- Giles Newton, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, May 27.
- Stuart H. Ralph, Vice President (Building Materials) and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, May 27.
- F. E. Schluter, President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., May 31.
- F. H. Shipe, President, Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co., Washington, D. C., May 31st.
- Chas. H. Jackson, President, Turner & Newall (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, June 2nd.
- Phil Ziegenfuss, President & Treasurer, Insulating Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2nd.
- Edward J. Ewald, V. P., Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., 820-822 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., June 6.
- E. M. Railton, Vice President, in charge of Western Division, The Ruberoid Co., Chicago, Ill., June 8.
- Walker Jamar, President, Walker Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., June 11.
- Howard Snow, President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., June 11.
- Abbott L. Johnson, President and General Manager, Asbestos Mfg. Co., Huntingdon, Ind., June 15.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

U. S. RUBBER Co.

J. J. Milam has been appointed assistant to J. W. Solomon, general sales manager of United States Rubber Co.'s textile division.

A native of LaGrange, Ga., Mr. Milam joined the rubber company in 1940 at Hogansville, Ga., handling production scheduling. He was transferred to New York in 1941 and placed in charge of sales and production coordination. For the past few years, due to expansion in textile division sales activities, he has handled the sale of industrial yarns and fabrics.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD YARNS
ROVINGS POWDER CLOTHS
 PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The **CAPE ASBESTOS CO.** Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

**GIBSON NEW PARAFFINE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT**



C. C. Gibson

At the April 22 meeting of the Board of Directors of The Paraffine Companies, Inc. C. C. Gibson was appointed Executive Vice President to succeed R. H. Shainwald, who retired from active service with the Company in April.

Mr. Gibson joined Paraffine in 1922. He was appointed Comptroller in 1928, Treasurer in 1937, Vice President in 1942, and was elected to the Board of Directors in 1945.

R. A. RAINBOTH FOUND SHOT

R. A. Rainboth, 56, general mill superintendent of Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., was found dead in the cellar of his home, apparently killed by two bullets from a 12-gauge shotgun, found nearby. An inquest was scheduled to determine whether he committed suicide or was murdered (the inference being that the mine strike might have been a factor).

Mr. Rainboth has worked for the company for about 25 years.

E. W. PAT SMITH JOINS OWENS-CORNING

E. W. Pat Smith has been appointed assistant to the general sales manager (Ben S. Wright) of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

Until recently Mr. Smith was vice president for sales for Philip Carey Manufacturing Company. Previously he served in various sales capacities with the Johns-Manville Corporation and Certain-teed Products Corporation.

Mr. Smith is president of the Asbestos-Cement Products Association, past chairman of the board of governors of the Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau, a committeeman of the Producers' Council, and a director of the National Mineral Wool Association.

A member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he is a graduate of the University of Illinois. During World War I Mr. Smith was an Infantry officer and during World War II he was a member of several industry advisory committees. He is now serving as chairman of the Asbestos-Cement Industry's Task Force Committee cooperating with the National Security Resources Board.

Mr. Smith will work with Owens-Corning's branch officers and sales divisions on the distribution of Fiberglas products into industrial, building and related fields.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMPANY

Builders of

ASBESTOS CEMENT MACHINERY

Our experienced engineers and machinists offer the industry entire machines built to deliver maximum production.

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CHANGES IN THE CAREY ORGANIZATION

At its recent board of directors annual organization meeting several changes were made in the official family of The Philip Carey Mfg. Company.

John W. Humphrey, formerly Executive Vice President of the Company, was elected to the Presidency. He succeeds *Robert S. King*, who became Chairman of the Board, succeeding *George A. Rentschler*, who continues as Chairman of Carey's Executive Committee.



John W. Humphrey

L. W. Clarke, formerly General Sales Manager, was elected Vice President, in charge of sales. He succeeds *E. W. Smith*, resigned.

Mr. Humphrey joined Carey in October 1948. He has an outstanding business record in the field of management, having been identified with such nationally known concerns as General Motors, National Cash Register and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1924 with a degree in industrial engineering, and began his business career with the General Motors Corporation. *Mr. Humphrey* formed his own management consulting business in the latter part of 1947, going on a consulting basis with I. T. and T. In addition to being a Director of Carey, *Mr. Humphrey* is a Director of the Buckeye Tool Corporation, Chesley Industries, Crosley Motors and Cincinnati Metalcrafts.

Mr. Clarke joined the Carey organization in 1935, and has had wide experience in the fields of sales and engineering. He is a 1913 graduate of the United States Naval Academy serving as a line officer in the U. S. Navy until late 1919 when he resigned to accept the position of assistant superintending engineer of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.



L. W. Clarke

From 1924 to 1935 he served first as engineer and later as sales manager for the Robert A. Keasbey Company. His first position with Carey in 1935 was as insulation department manager in the company's New York office. In 1937 he was made New York district manager and in 1946 general sales manager.

FREDERICK E. BYRNES ELECTED DIRECTOR OF RUBEROID

At the annual meeting of stockholders of The Ruberoid Co. held on April 29th, Frederick E. Byrnes, Vice President in charge of industrial relations, was elected a director to succeed Louis Berscovitz, resigned. All the other directors were re-elected.

Mr. Byrnes has been associated with Ruberoid for the past fourteen years, having first been engaged as assistant to the vice president in charge of manufacturing. Prior to that he had been associated for nine years with the asbestos mining and milling industry in Vermont, as vice president and general manager of Vermont Asbestos Corporation, which was acquired by Ruberoid in 1936 and is now operated as Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of The Ruberoid Co.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE CO.—First Quarter Report

American Brake Shoe Co.'s net income for the first quarter of 1949, was \$1,466,722, or \$1.28 a share on the common stock, compared with \$976,006, or 78c a share for the corresponding period in 1948.

Net Sales in first quarter of 1949 were \$29,957,451, compared with \$28,525,637 in the same period in 1948.

ROBERT L. MOORE JOINS RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN

Robert L. Moore, formerly Vice President in charge of Research and Development, Robbins Tire and Rubber Co., Tusculum, Alabama, has recently accepted the position of Director of Research and product Development, United States Asbestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at Manheim, Penna.

JOHNS-MANVILLE—Report for 1st Quarter

Consolidated earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies for the first quarter of 1949 were \$2,883,431, compared with \$2,307,052 for the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the first quarter of 1949 were \$38,022,710, compared with \$37,525,400 for the first quarter of 1948.

FRANK B. KREIDER, REGIONAL MANAGER

Pabco Insulation Division

Frank B. Kreider has been appointed the Eastern and Western Regional Manager of Pabco's Insulation Division, with headquarters at 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He takes over the duties formerly performed by J. C. Voiles who was transferred several months ago to Pabco's head office in San Francisco.

Mr. Kreider has joined Paraffine after more than nine years' experience as an insulation engineer including thoroly specialized work in the field of application and maintenance of high-temperature insulations.

J-M RELEASE SOUND MOTION PICTURE ON ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE

A new sound motion picture entitled "Underground Arteries—The Story of Transite Pipe" has just been completed by Johns-Manville and is ready for distribution. It is in full color and the showing time is 32 minutes.

The picture is both educational and entertaining for laymen as well as engineers and professional water works personnel. It is available for showing at town meetings, service clubs, and other lay groups or for technical societies and organizations. Arrangement for showings of the picture can be made by writing to Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

BOOK LIST

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. January 1, 1949 Edition. 4 pages. 25c per copy.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy.

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring

flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 35c per copy postpaid.

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lillian Holmes Strack. Written for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. \$1.00 per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than \$1.00.

COMPLETE PLANTS

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Plants designed, equipped and started. Short deliveries.

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AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ We are proud to publish the article by Michael J. Messel, even tho it is a reprint from another journal—*Mining Engineering*. In the brief biographical sketch of Mr. Messel we mention another article by him—"Examination and Valuation of Asbestos Deposits Occurring in Massive Serpentine". Reprints of that article are available in limited quantity. If interested, request them of Mr. Messel direct, on business letterhead.

¶ Re: the short article on "China" and its asbestos production, an appeal to the U. S. Bureau of Mines brought the reply that the production of asbestos in China has been so small that it has not received any considerable amount of attention.

¶ H. D. Fowler Co., 9th & Lane St., Seattle 14, Wash., has begun distribution of a new type, low cost asbestos-cement pipe cutter. It is said the cutter can be operated by one man. Write them direct for further information.

¶ We notice in "The Mining Journal" published in London, that United Kingdom imports of asbestos in January totalled 4,465 tons; in February they imported 7,944 tons.

¶ Readers will be interested in the first of the series of Census of Manufactures, (covering 1947). See page 24. It gives statistics of production of Gaskets & Packings and Asbestos Insulations (pipe and boiler covering). We cannot understand by what line of reasoning they decided to combine these two divisions of the Industry, which are so widely different in manufacture, and in use, as well as in merchandising.

¶ Read the latest news of the Canadian Mine Strike on page 18. We hope we may have a more promising report to make next month.

¶ Upon reading over the advance proof of this issue, it seems to us to be very interesting—do you readers agree with us?

¶ Question: How is Asbestos Fibre used in the manufacture of automobile tires? So far we have been unable to answer that question—can anyone tell us?

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of May 10, 1949

Canada—

Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine

Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$960.00 to \$1,050.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	400.00 to 550.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning Fibre)	232.00 to 425.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	95.50 to 141.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	78.50 to 88.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	58.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	28.00 to 52.00

Vermont—

Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.

Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	\$111.50 to \$124.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	79.00 to 96.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	59.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	28.50 to 52.50

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial & Financial Chronicle. No guarantee as to their correctness).

April 1949

	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork (Com.)	np	40	46	40½
Armstrong Cork (Pfd.)	np	94¾	97¾	95¾
Armstrong Cork (Conv. Pfd.)	np	106	108	106¾
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23½	24½	24
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1	1¼	1½
Celotex (Com.)	np	19½	22¾	19½
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	16¾	18	16¾
Certainiteed (Com.)	1	10¾	12¾	10¾
Flintkote (Com.)	np	23¼	27	24
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	99	100½	100
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	33¾	37½	34½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	104	109¼	105½
Paraffine (Com.)	np	16½	18	18
Paraffine (Pfd.)	100	102¼	105¾	104¼
Ray-Man (Com.)	np	26	28	26¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	39¾	50¼	41½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	5¼	6¼	5¼
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	36	38	37
Union Asb. & Rub. (Com.)	5	11½	12¾	12½
United Asb. (Com.)	1	65c	81c	66½c
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	95½	100¼	95½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	179¾	183½	183½
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	37¼	40	37¾
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	120¾	126	121



EHRET'S VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS

Standardization by EHRET packing experts has produced a line of packings that has been held to a minimum number of items consistent with service, economy and good practice. Dealers and Distributors can materially reduce inventories and, at the same time, maintain stocks to cover a broad range of service requirements.

Details of the Ehret line of Valley Forge Packings are contained in a packing service manual. A copy will be sent to you on request.

EHRET MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

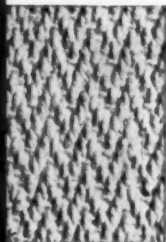
VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

SOUTHERN ASBESTO HERRINGBONE CLOTHS



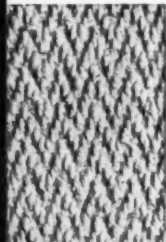
Originally designed and developed for safety clothing, Southern's Herringbone Weave Asbestos Cloth has many other uses because of its fine texture and high tensile strength.

Made to prevent excessive ravelling; constructed for maximum resistance; smooth, closely-woven texture—all result in a stronger, more durable cloth. Write for Folder No. 1005.

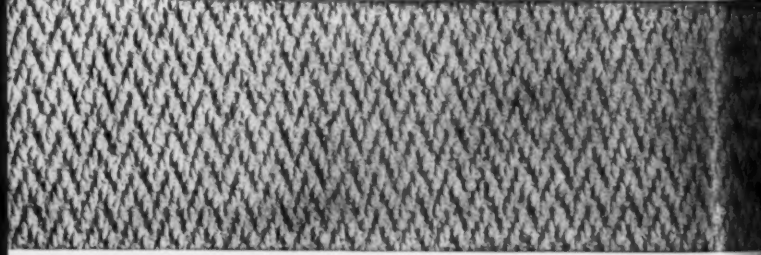


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CARDED FIBRE • LISTING TAPE • WICKING**



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